Dimyidae in Japan and Its Adjacent Areas

BY

TADASHIGE HABE

National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan

(1 Plate; 2 Text figures)

The Dimyidae constitute a small family in the bivalves, including only one genus and several existing species, of which two have been reported from Japan, namely, Dimya radiata Kuroda, 1928 with D. radiata takii Kuroda, 1928 and D. lima Bartsch, 1913. Recently through the courtesy of Dr. H. A. Rehder of the U. S. National Museum, the writer has received the paratype specimens of two Philippine Dimya, D. filipina and D. lima, both described by Bartsch in 1913, to be compared with the Japanese forms. After critical observations the writer concludes that D. radiata and D. radiata takii are synonyms of D. filipina Bartsch and D. lima reported by him is a new species, named D. japonica herewith and closely allied to D. molokaia Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938.

The writer wishes to extend sincere thanks to Dr. H. A. Rehder for his warmhearted cooperation.

Dimya ROUALT, 1848

1848 Dimya ROUALT, Mem. Soc. Geol. France (2) 3: 470 (Type species: Dimya deshayesiana ROUALT, by M) 1936 Dimyarina IREDALE, Rec. Austr. Mus. 19: 269 (Type species: Dimya corrugata Hedley, by OD)

The shell is small, usually ovate to subquadrate in shape, but varies in shape because of the sessile life, pearly white, in some species with brown radial rays and inequivalved. The right valve attaches to the substrata and is larger and deeper than the slightly convex free left valve, and tightly embraces it. The hinge has two crenulated ridges and a small socket between them, in which the internal ligament is situated. The interior is also pearly and has two muscle scars, the anterior being narrowly elongate and the posterior roundly ovate, connecting with a simple pallial line.

Three Japanese and Philippine species are distinguished by the following key:

Dimya filipina BARTSCH

(Figures 1, 2; Plate Figures 5-8)

1913 Dimya filipina BARTSCH, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 45: 305; plt. 28, figs. 1 - 4

1928 Dimya radiata Kuroda, Venus 1: 14; plt. 1, fig. 11 1932 Dimya radiata takii Kuroda, Venus 3, App.: 111; plt, 53, fig. 1

1961 Dimya radiata, HABE, Col. Illust. Shells Japan 2:: 117; plt. 53, fig. 1

1964 Dimya radiata, HABE, Shells West. Pacif. Col. 2: 173; plt. 53, fig. 1

1965 Dimya radiata, HABE, Encycl. Fauna Jap. 2: 236, no. 884

The valves are rather thick, variable in shape depending on the nature of the substrate to which the shell adheres,

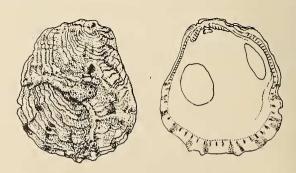


Figure 1

Figure 2

¹ Supported by a grant from the Kaiseikai Science Foundation

but are usually rounded ovate in shape. The upper, left valve is smaller than the lower, right valve, convex and thick, silvery white with brown radial rays of various size and usually marking the coarse lamellated growth lines. The right valve is rather deeply concave, made so by the raised marginal area.

Holotype: Height 11.0 mm, length 12.0 mm, and breadth 5.0 mm (right valve); height 9.0 mm, length 10.0 mm and breadth 1.0 mm (left valve).

Paratype: Specimen donated by the U. S. National Museum (USNM 246281) and preserved in the National Science Museum, no. NSMT-Mo 37294): Height 10.7 mm, length 10.5 mm and breadth 3.2 mm (right valve) (Plate Figures 7, 8).

Height 8.5 mm, length 8.5 mm, breadth 2.1 mm (right valve of paratype specimen) (Plate Figures 5, 6).

Height 13.8 mm, length 16.2 mm, and breadth 4.1 mm (right valve, collected from Kii Channel between Honshu and Shikoku).

Height 18.0 mm, length 15.0 mm, breadth 6 mm (right valve collected from Tomioka, Amakusa, Kyushu).

Height 15.0 mm, length 18.5 mm (right valve of type specimen of *Dimya radiata* Kuroda, attached to *Amusium japonicum*).

Height 21.0 mm, length 22.5 mm (right valve of type specimen of *Dimya radiata takii* Kuroda, attached to *Malleus albus*).

Type locality: Off Anima Sola Island, the Philippines (Lat. 13°20' N; Long. 123°14'15" E; about 192 m deep).

Distribution: Philippines (type locality only) and Japan (Amakusa, Kyushu; Kii Channel and Sagami Bay, Honshu; 20 - 60 m deep).

Remarks: Dimya radiata is merely a smooth form of this species attaching to the smooth surface of the saucer scallop, Amusium japonicum (GMELIN, 1791). Dimya radiata takii agrees quite well with the paratype specimens of this species preserved in the National Science Museum of Tokyo.

Dimya lima BARTSCH

(Plate Figures 3, 4)

1913 Dimya lima BARTSCH, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 45: 306; plts. 27, 28, figs. 5, 6

The valves are thin, roundly ovate in shape and narrowly erect at the ventral margin, showing a dished appearance, pearly white. The upper, left valve is nearly

flat and possesses weakly marked growth lines; there are many narrow distinct riblets on its surface uniting the surface sculpture of the file shell, Acesta bartschi Thiele, 1920 (= Acesta smithi Bartsch, 1913, non Sowerby, 1888) to which the lower, right valve broadly adheres. The lower, right valve is also flat and very thin at the place of attachment.

Height 13.5 mm, length 15.5 mm (type specimen attached to Acesta bartschi THIELE).

Height 17.8 mm, length 18.9 mm, breadth 3.0 mm (conjoined valves of paratype specimen donated by the U.S. National Museum, USNM 256978 and preserved in the National Science Museum, no. NSMT-Mo 37295) (Plate Figure 3).

Height 17.3 mm, length 16.4 mm, breadth 2.7 mm (conjoined valves of paratype specimen collected from off Point Origon, Philippines) (Plate Figure 4).

Type Locality: Off Balicasag Island, the Philippines (Lat. 9°27′15″ N; Long. 123°31′48″ E, about 790 m deep).

Distribution: Indonesia (Lat. 5°26′06″ S; Long. 132°32′05″ E; 397 m deep) and Philippines (about 152 - 790 m deep).

Dimya japonica HABE, spec. nov.

(Plate Figures 9 - 19)

1951 Dimya sp. Habe, Gen. Jap. Shells 1: 68; figs. 130, 131
1958 Dimya lima, Habe, Jap. Journ. Malac. (Venus) 19:
178, 182; figs. 7, 8 (non Bartsch, 1913)

1958 Dimya lima, Habe, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab. 6: 262; plt. 11, fig. 21

1961 Dimya lima, HABE, Col. Illust. Shells Jap. 2: 117; plt. 53, fig. 2

1964 Dimya lima, HABE, Shells West. Pacif. Col. 2: 173; plt. 53, fig. 2

1965 Dimya lima, HABE, Encycl. Fauna Jap. 2: 25, 236

The valves are thin but rather solid, pearly white without any colored rays, usually obliquely subquadrate in shape with the dorsal margin straight. The upper, left valve is somewhat convex at the umbonal portion and reflexed and radially wrinkled at the marginal area; the lamellated growth lines are distinctly marked. The lower valve, attached to the substrate by the umbonal portion, is deeply concave, tightly embracing the upper, left valve, and sculptured with the radial wrinkles. The interior of the left valve is smooth and highly polished, pearly white and slightly crenulated at the margin by the radial wrinkles on the outer surface. The anterior muscle scar is narrow and elongate and the posterior is roundly ovate, and the pallial line is situated distant from the margin.

The right valve is also distinctly crenulated at the marginal portion. The hinge has two very weak ridges and a socket between them.

Height 11.4 mm, length 11.9 mm, breadth 2.1 mm (left valve of type specimen preserved in the National Science Museum, NSMT-Mo 37296) (Plate Figures 14, 15).

Height 13.5 mm, length 13.0 mm, breadth 5.3 mm (right valve of paratype specimen preserved in the National Science Museum, NSMT-Mo 38622) (Plate Figure 10).

Height 12.5 mm, length 11.8 mm, breadth 4.4 mm (right valve of paratype specimen preserved in the National Science Museum, NSMT-Mo 38622) (Plate Figure 11).

Type Locality: Tomioka, Amakusa, Kumamoto Pref., Kyushu.

Distribution: Kyushu, Shikoku and Honshu (north to Boso Peninsula on the Pacific coast and Oga Peninsula, Akita Pref., on the Japan Sea coast), 20 - 600 m deep.

Remarks: This new species, attached to the shells of various species, is very common even in the shallow waters in Japan. This is easily recognized by the subquadrate shell with the distinctly straightened dorsal margin and with the rather small umbonal portion for attachment on its right valve. According to Dr. H. A. Rehder (personal communication), this new species has a larger and thinner shell with the more cup-shaped attached right valve than Dimya molokaia Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938. Moreover, the former has the more elongate and narrower anterior adductor muscle scar.

Finally, the Recent species of the genus Dimya are listed as follows:

Dimya argentata Dall, 1886. Loc. West Indies Dimya californiana Berry, 1936. Loc. Gulf of California Dimya corrugata Hedley, 1902. Loc. South-Eastern Australia
Dimya coralliotis Berry, 1944. Loc. California
Dimya filiting Barresyy, 1913. Loc. Philippines and Japan

Dimya filipina Bartsch, 1913. Loc. Philippines and Japan Dimya japonica Habe, 1971 Loc. Japan

Dimya lima Bartsch, 1913. Loc. Indonesia and Philippines Dimya lima Habe (non Bartsch), 1958. Loc. Japan.

This is Dimya japonica Habe described herewith.

Dimya mimula Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938. Loc. Hawaii

Dimya molokaia Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938. Loc.

Hawaii

Dimya radiata Kuroda, 1928. Loc. Japan
This is a synonym of Dimya filipina Bartsch
Dimya radiata takii Kuroda, 1932. Loc. Japan
This is a smooth form of Dimya filipina Bartsch

Literature Cited

BARTSCH, PAUL

1913. The Philippine mollusks of the genus Dimya. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 45: 305-307; plts. 27, 28

Dall, William Healey, Paul Bartsch & Harald Alfred Rehder

1938. A manual of the Recent and fossil marine pelecypod mollusks of the Hawaiian Islands. Bernice P. Bishop Mus., Bull. 153: 1 - 233; plts. 1 - 58

HABE, TADASHIGE

1951. Genera of Japanese shells, Pelecypoda, no. 1, 96 pp.

1958. Report on the Mollusca chiefly collected by the S.S. Soyo-Maru of the Imperial Fisheries Experimental Station on the continental shelf bordering Japan during the years 1922 - 30. Part 3. Lamellibranchia (1). Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab. 6: 241 - 280; plts. 11 - 13

1964. Shells from the western Pacific in color. Osaka. 2: 1-233; plts. 1-66; 1 map; 2 pp. text figs.

IREDALE, TOM

1936. Australian molluscan notes, No. 2 Rec. Austral. Mus. 19: 267 - 340: plts. 20 - 24

KURODA, TOKUBEI

1929 - 1935. An illustrated catalogue of the Japanese shells, prts. 1 - 16. Venus 1 - 5: App., 154 pp.

Plate Explanation

Figure 3: Paratype specimen (conjoined valves) of Dimya lima Bartsch (height 17.8 mm; length 18.9 mm; breadth 3.0 mm)

Figure 4: Paratype specimen (left valve) of the same species (height 17.3 mm; length 16.4 mm; breadth 2.7 mm)

Figures 5, 6: Paratype specimen (right valve) of Dimya filipina Bartsch (height 8.5 mm; length 8.5 mm; breadth 2.1 mm)

Figures 7, 8: Paratype specimen (right valve) of the same species (height 10.7 mm; length 10.5 mm; breadth 3.2 mm)

Figure 9: Paratype specimen (right valve) of Dimya japonica spec. nov. (height 12.5 mm; length 11.5 mm; breadth 4.0 mm)

Figure 10: Paratype specimen (right valve) of the same species (height 13.5 mm; length 13.0 mm; breadth 5.3 mm)

Figure 11: Paratype specimen (right valve) of the same species (height 12.5 mm; length 11.8 mm; breadth 4.4 mm)
Figure 12: Paratype specimen (right valve) of the same species

(height 12.0 mm; length 12.4 mm; breadth 4.7 mm)

Figure 13: Paratype specimen (right valve) of the same species (height 14.5 mm; length 14.2 mm; breadth 4.3 mm)

Figures 14, 15: Type specimen (left valve) of the same species (height 11.4 mm; length 11.9 mm; breadth 2.1 mm)

Figures 16, 17: Paratype specimens (left valve) of the same species (height 12.2 mm; length 11.4 mm; breadth 2.0 mm)

Figures 18, 19: Paratype specimen (left valve) of the same species (height 11.8 mm; length 11.8 mm; breadth 2.1 mm)